

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

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Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT For the relief Adam Kinsley, Thomas French, and Charles S. Leonard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay unto Adam Kinsley and Thomas French, such sum of money, in addition to that already paid, under a contract entered into on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eight, between Trench, Cox, on the part of the United States, with the said Adam Kinsley and Thomas French, for the manufacture of four thousand stand of arms, as shall increase the price of each stand of arms delivered under the said contract, to a sum equal to that allowed to others who entered into contracts to manufacture and deliver arms to the United States, on or about the same time, keeping in view the quality of the arms delivered by each; and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said secretary, make the like additional compensation to Charles S. Leonard, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for arms manufactured and delivered by him, under a contract entered into, on or about the time abovementioned, keeping in view the rules prescribed in the preceding section.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT, Providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be granted to the state of Mississippi, two entire sections of land, or fractional sections or quarter sections, not exceeding the quantity contained in two entire sections, for a seat of government in the said state; which land shall be located in one entire tract, at such place as, under the authority of said state, shall be designated for the seat of government therein; whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished thereto, and before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands belonging to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the township of land granted for the support of Jefferson College, there shall be granted, in the said state, another township, or a quantity of land equal thereto, to be located in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, which shall be vested in the legislature of the said state, in trust, for the support of a seminary of learning therein; which lands shall be located by the secretary of the United States, whenever an extinguishment of Indian title shall be made for lands, suitable, in his opinion, for that purpose, in the said state. Which grant, hereby provided to be made, shall be considered as made in lieu of a township directed to be reserved by the fifth section of an act, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary line fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," passed March three, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and which reserve of one township, provided to be made by the aforesaid fifth section of said act, shall be offered for sale, in the same manner as the other public lands in the same district.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of John Clark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to John Clark, late an officer in the revolutionary war, a land warrant for the quantity of eight hundred and fifty acres of land; which warrant, when issued, shall be located on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships and fractional quarter townships reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants, in the manner and within the time provided by law for other military land warrants, in the manner and within the time provided by law for other military warrants, issued for services in the revolutionary army; and a patent or patents shall be granted thereon, as in other cases.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of Henry Davis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury cause to be paid unto Henry Davis, of Rockingham county, state of North Carolina, the sum of forty-seven dollars and seventy cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Directing the payment of certain bills drawn by General Armstrong in favor of William Morgan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to Thomas Griffin, administrator of William Morgan, deceased, and trustee of Alexander Macanley, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand two hundred and nine dollars and twenty-one cents, being the amount of certain bills of exchange drawn by General John Armstrong in favor of said William Morgan, master of the ship Louisa, for the value of said ship Louisa, and cargo, under the Louisiana convention, and which bills were delivered to Joseph Fenwick, late consul of the United States to Bordeaux: Provided, always that before such payment shall be made, the said Thomas Griffin shall give bond, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the secretary of the treasury, to indemnify the United States for such payment against all persons whatever, who may hereafter make any claim on account of the said bills, or either of them.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT To authorize William Point to institute a bill in equity before the circuit court for the district of Columbia, against the commissioner of the public buildings, and to direct a defence therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William Point, of the district of Columbia, be, and he is hereby, authorized to institute a bill in equity, before the circuit court for the district aforesaid, against the commissioner of the public buildings, for the time being, to try his claim to recover one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents, and the interest thereon, which he alleges is due to him from the United States, for certain lands by them holden in the district of Columbia, reserved for a marine hospital; and the attorney for the district aforesaid is hereby directed to appear and defend, in said bill in equity in behalf of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the third day of March next, it shall be the duty of the second auditor of the treasury, to receive all unsettled accounts arising out of Indian affairs, with the exception of those appertaining to Indian trade, and examine the same, and thereafter certify the balance, and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the second comptroller, for his decision thereon: Provided, That if, in the opinion of the president of the United States, the public interest and convenience would be promoted by assigning all, or any part of the said accounts to the third auditor, he shall be and hereby is, authorized to make such assignment accordingly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the auditor charged with the examination of the accounts, as aforesaid, to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to them; to receive from the second comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with the vouchers and certificates. And it shall be the duty of the said auditor to make such reports on the business hereby assigned to him, as the secretary of war may deem necessary, and require, from time to time, for the War Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the United States shall disburse all such moneys as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the Indian department, with the exception of those relating to Indian trade, before mentioned, by warrants from the treasury; which disbursement shall be made pursuant to warrants drawn by the secretary of war, and countersigned by the second comptroller, and registered by the second and third auditor, as the case may be.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief Samuel F. Hooker.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to pay to Samuel F. Hooker, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 15, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Concerning the heirs and legatees of Thomas Turner, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the commissioners of the navy pension fund are hereby authorized and required to pay, out of the said fund, to the executors of Thomas Turner, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and legatees of the said Thomas Turner, deceased, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; the said sum being in consideration of services rendered by the said Thomas Turner, deceased, as accountant of the navy department, in receiving and settling all accounts respecting the said fund, and for which no compensation has heretofore been made.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of Thomas Hall Jervoy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be paid to Thomas H. Jervoy, surveyor of the port of Charleston, one half of the amount received by the United States, on account of the condemnation of the schooner the Lovely Cordelia, and of the James and Elizabeth, and that an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars be appropriated for this purpose, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of Kenzie and Forsyth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Kenzie and Forsyth, for three mules and ten horses, which were lost in the public service at the evacuation of Chicago, during the late war; and that the sum found due to said Kenzie and Forsyth, be paid to them out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Respecting the location of certain sections of lands to be granted for the seat of government in the state of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of four sections, provided to be located under the direction of the legislature of the state of Indiana, and to be granted for the purpose of fixing thereon the seat of government for that state, it shall be lawful to locate, for that purpose, under the direction of the legislature aforesaid, any contiguous quarter sections, fractions, or parts of sections, not to exceed, in the whole, the quantity obtained in four entire sections; such locations shall be made before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands, belonging to the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Allowing further time to complete the issuing and locating of Military Land Warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority granted to the secretary of the treasury department, by the second section of the act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands, approved the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and by the fourth section of the act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States, approved December tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to issue warrants for the military land bounties to persons entitled thereto, shall be revived, and continued in force for the term of five years from and after the fourth day of March next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the time limited by the act supplementary to the act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and for other purposes, approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, for issuing land warrants, shall be extended to the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the time limited by the said act for the location of unlocated military land warrants shall be extended to the first day of October thereafter.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT To extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States to cases arising under the law relating to patents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit courts of the United States shall have, original cognizance, as well in equity as at law, of all actions, suits, controversies, and cases arising under any law of the United States, granting or confirming to authors or inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings, inventions, and discoveries; and upon any bill in equity, filed by any party aggrieved in any such cases, shall have authority to grant injunctions according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of the rights of any authors or inventors, secured to them by any laws of the United States, or such terms and conditions as the said courts may deem fit and reasonable: Provided, however, That from all judgments and decrees of any circuit courts, rendered in the premises, a writ of error or

appeal, as the case may require, shall lie to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, as now provided by law in other judgments and decrees of such circuit courts.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 15, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT To authorize the president and managers of the Rockville and Washington turnpike road company, of the state of Maryland, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from the boundary of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, through the said district, to the line thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the law of the state of Maryland, entitled "an act to incorporate companies to make certain turnpike roads through the counties of Montgomery, Frederick and Washington, and for other purposes," passed at December session, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as relates to the Rockville and Washington turnpike road company, be, and it hereby is declared to be, in full force within the district of Columbia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president managers of the said turnpike road company be, and they are hereby authorized to make said road from the boundary of the district of Columbia to the boundary of the city of Washington.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in relation to the process of constructing said road, and to toll gates and the rates of tolls thereon, the said company shall be, and hereby is, invested with all the rights, privileges and immunities, and shall be subject to all the obligations which, by the act of Congress, "to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in the district of Columbia," passed April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ten, are given, granted, imposed on, and vested in the company of the Columbia Turnpike Road, and that company proceeded to make said road, according to the terms of the act of Congress aforesaid: Provided, that the formal written release, by the company last mentioned, of their right to make said road, according to their act of incorporation, be filed, within ten days after the passing of this act, in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the United States for Washington county, in the district of Columbia.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the corporation of Washington are hereby authorized and empowered, at any time, to purchase out the said road herein authorized to be made, with all the rights and profits thereto belonging, on paying to the said company a sum which shall be equal to the total amount expended on said road, with six per cent. interest thereon from the date of its expenditure.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 15, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Authorizing the election of a delegate from the Michigan territory to the congress of the United States, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of said territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the citizens of the Michigan territory be, and they are hereby, authorized to elect one delegate to the congress of the United States, who shall possess the qualifications and exercise the privileges heretofore required of and granted to the delegates from the several territories of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every free white male citizen of said territory, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided therein one year next preceding an election, and who shall have resided therein one year next preceding an election, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, shall be entitled to vote at such election for a delegate to the congress of the United States, in such manner and at such times and places, as shall be prescribed by the governor and judges of said territory.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the person, duly qualified according to law, who shall receive the greatest number of votes at such election, shall be furnished by the governor of said territory with a certificate under his official seal, setting forth that he is duly elected, by the qualified electors, the delegate from the said territory to the congress of the United States, for the term of two years from the date of said certificate, which shall entitle the person to whom the same shall be given to take his seat in the house of representatives in that capacity.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 16, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of Daniel Rehner and Nathaniel H. Heath.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Daniel Rehner and Nathaniel H. Heath, on account of cordage, spun yarns, and hemp, burned in the ropewalk on the twenty-fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen, upon their exhibiting such proof of the quantity and value of said articles, considering the circumstances they were under at the time, as shall be satisfactory to the officers aforesaid: Provided, the amount shall not exceed the sum of nineteen thousand eight hundred thirty dollars and sixty cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 16, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Making provision for the claim of M. de Vienne.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby, authorized to liquidate, settle, and allow, the claim of M. de Vienne, for the pay, appointments, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel, for seven months service during the revolutionary war between the United States and Great Britain.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Indian Treaties.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of America,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States of America and the Miami Nation of Indians, was concluded, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs and Warriors of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation, which treaty is in the words following to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians.

Art. 1. The Miami nation of Indians cede to the United States the following tract of country, beginning at the Wabash river, where the present Indian boundary line crosses the same, near the mouth of Racoon creek; thence up the Wabash river, to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines thereof to the St. Mary's river; thence up the St. Mary's river to the reservation at the portage; thence with the line of the cession made by the Wyandot nation of Indians to the United States, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, to the reservation at Lovanick's store, thence with the present Indian boundary line to Fort Recovery; and with the said line following the courses thereof to the place of beginning.

Art. 2. From the cession aforesaid the following reservations for the use of the Miami nation of Indians, shall be made: one reservation extending along the Wabash river, from the mouth of Salamancie river to the mouth of Eel river, and from those points running due south, a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of Salamancie river to the mouth of Eel river. One other reservation, of two miles square, on the river Salamancie, at the mouth of Atchewpawake creek. One other reservation of six miles square, on the Wabash river, below the forks thereof. One other reservation of ten miles square, opposite the mouth of the river A Bonette. One other reservation of ten miles square, at the village on Sugar Tree Creek. One other reservation of two miles square, at the mouth of a creek, called Flat Rock, where the road to White river crosses the same.

Art. 3. The United States agree to grant by patent, in fee simple, to Jean Bapt. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami nation of Indians, the following tracts of land: three sections of land beginning about twenty-five rods below his house, on the river St. Mary's, near Fort Wayne; thence at right angles with the course of the river, one mile, and from this line, and the said river, up the stream thereof, for quantity. Two sections upon the east side of the St. Mary's river, near Fort Wayne, running east one mile with the line of the military reservation; thence north that line and from the river for quantity. Two sections on the Twenty-seven mile creek, where the road from St. Mary's to Fort Wayne crosses it, being one section on each side of said creek.

Two sections on the left bank of the Wabash, commencing at the forks and running down the river.

The United States also agree to grant to each of the following persons, being Miami Indians by birth, and their heirs, the tracts of land herein described.

To Joseph Richardville, and Joseph Richardville, jun. two sections of land, being one on each side of the St. Mary's river, and below the reservation made on that river by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.

To Wemetche, or the Crescent, one section below and adjoining the reservation of Anthony Chesne, on the west side of the St. Mary's river; and one section immediately opposite to Maculamunqua, or Black Loon.

To Reenquataqua, or long hair, Aronzon, or twilight, Peconbequa, or a woman striking, Aughamanda, or difficulty, and to Miaghquik, or noon, as joint tenants, five sections of land upon the Wabash river, the centre of which shall be the Wyandot village, below the mouth of Tippecanoe river.

To Francois Godfrey, six sections of land on the Salamancie river, at a place called La Petite Prairie.

To Louis Godfrey, six sections of land on the St. Mary's river, above the reservation of Anthony Shane.

To Charley, a Miami chief, one section of land on the west side of the St. Mary's river, below the section granted to Pemetch, or the crescent.

To the two eldest children of Peter Langois, two sections of land, at a place formerly called Village Du Point, at the mouth of the river called Ponceaurichou.

To the children of Antoine Bondie, two sections of land on the border of the Wabash river, opposite a place called L'isle a L'ailie. Francois Lafontaine, and his son, two sections of land adjoining and above the two sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, near Fort Wayne; and on the same side of the St. Mary's river.

To the children of Antoine Rivare, two sections of land at the mouth of the twenty-seven mile creek, and below the same.

To Peter Langois' youngest child, one section of land opposite the Chipaille, at the Shawnee village.

To Meshenogua, or the little turtle, one section of land on the south side of the Wabash, where the portage path strikes the same.

To Josette Beaulieu, one section of land on the left bank of the St. Mary's, above and adjoining the three sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville.

To Ann Turner, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land on the north west side of the Wabash river, to commence at the mouth of Fork creek, on the west bank of the said creek, and running up said creek one mile in a direct, thence at right angles with this line for quantity.

To Rebecca Hackley, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at the Mursey town, on White river, so that it shall extend on both sides to include three hundred and twenty acres of the prairie, in the bend of the river, where the bend assumes the shape of a horse shoe.

To William Wayne Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land at the mouth of the Fork creek, where the reservation for Ann Turner commences, running down the Wabash river on the north west bank one mile; thence back one mile; thence east one mile to the boundary line of the grant to Ann Turner.

To Mary Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land at the mouth of Stoney creek, on the south east side of the Wabash river, the centre of which shall be at the mouth of said creek, running with the meanders thereof up and down the Wabash river, one half mile, and thence back for quantity.

To Jane Turner Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, on the north west side of the Wabash river, opposite the old line kiln; thence down the said river one mile, and back for quantity.

Art. 4. The Miami nation of Indians assent to the cession made by the Kickapoo to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Vincennes, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Art. 5. In consideration of the cession and recognition aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Miami nation of Indians a perpetual annuity of fifteen thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities which by any former treaty the United States have engaged to pay to the said Miami nation of Indians, shall be paid in silver.

The United States will cause to be built for the Miamies one grist mill, and one saw mill, at such proper sites as the chiefs of the nation may select, and will provide and support one blacksmith and one gunsmith for them, and provide them with such implements of agriculture as the proper agent may think necessary.

The United States will cause to be delivered annually to the Miami nation, one hundred and sixty bushels of salt.

Art. 6. The several tracts of land, which, by the third article of this treaty, the United States have engaged to grant to the persons therein mentioned, except the tracts to be granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, shall never be transferred by the said persons or their heirs, without the approbation of the president of the United States.

Art. 7. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, after the same shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Miami nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Jonathan Jennings,
Lewis Cass,
B. Parke.

Peshawa, or Richardville x
Ossas x
Ketanga, or Charley x
Metche Keteta, or big body x
Notawans x
Wapapasea x
Tatthenogua x
Papskechea, or flat belly x
Metosma x
Sasakuthka, or sun x
Keosakonga x
Koscham x
Simanahon, or stone eater x
Cabma x
Amegusha x
Nayansqua x

In presence of
James Dill, secretary to the commissioners,
William Turner, secretary,
Jno. Johnston, Ind. Agent,
H. F. Stickney, S. I. A.
John Kinzie, Sub. Agt.
G. Godfrey, Sub. Agt.
John Conner.

John F. Swann, major 3d U. S. infantry
Wm. Brunet, Lt. 3d infantry
Wm. P. Rathbone, army contractor
Will Olier.

Joseph Benson, sworn interpreter
William Connor, interpreter
Antoine Pride, interpreter.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have by and with the advice and consent of the senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty-third year of American Independence.

James Monroe,
By the President,
John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State.

Woodford County, Set.

TAKEN UP by John Graves, of said county, on the waters of Clear creek, near Clear creek Meeting-house, a BAY MARE, supposed to be 8 years old, about 14 hands high, nearly blind, a star in her forehead, and small snip on her nose, both hind feet white, and a part of her left fore foot, no brands perceptible, appraised to \$15 before me, this 16th day of December, 1818.

18th
A copy. Attest,
JOHN KINNEY, Jr. c. y. c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FISHERIES.

From the London Times.
Sir.—In the present posture of public affairs, when the nation appears sinking under the pressure of financial difficulties, it is astonishing to observe the apathy of the public, on matters of vital importance to the existence of the country, and the effrontery with which it is attempted to cheat us into a belief that we were never in a more prosperous or flourishing condition than at the present moment.

The promulgation of a convention recently concluded between Great Britain and America, has induced me, through the medium of your respectable journal, to call the attention of the public to the concessions made by that convention, of the right of fishing and curing fish, to subjects of the United States, on the coast and harbors of Newfoundland and of the Labrador; an arrangement fraught with the most mischievous consequences to the property of the British fisheries in those parts, and pregnant with danger to the maritime interests of the nation.

At a period antecedent to the peace of Amiens the importance of our North American fisheries was demonstrated to Government, in the hope that the French might no longer be allowed a participation in its advantages; but the most valuable part of the coast of Newfoundland was restored, by that treaty, to the French nation, by an article which appears to have been inserted as a matter of course.

At subsequent period, it having been discovered, that the Americans were clandestinely prosecuting a most extensive fishery on the coast of Labrador, to the manifest prejudice of our merchants and fishermen at Newfoundland, a strong representation was made to government on that subject, but a declaration of war by the United States shortly after put an end to this competition.

A general peace, however, renewed and increased the rivalry of maritime nations, for a participation in the acknowledged benefit of the fisheries; and whilst every other government was actively engaged in affording the utmost encouragement and protection to its own subjects, appeals were made to his Majesty's Ministers to foster and sustain the British American fisheries against the powerful effects of foreign competition, combined with circumstances of great local and national difficulty.

These applications were met only by a reference to the embarrassments which overspread the commerce, trade and manufactures of every part of the United Kingdom; an assurance that the causes were but temporary, and that the results of peace would develop the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity. The merchants, therefore, having capitals embarked in a trade whose peculiar nature renders it impossible to withdraw without enormous artifices, yielded to the force of imperious necessity, and continued the fisheries under the most discouraging circumstances, which have led to the most disastrous results.

Judge then, sir, of their situation and feelings while struggling to sustain this valuable branch of British commerce, on seeing the total abandonment of their interest, and (I will add) the sacrifice of the national character, in a convention which must expose us to the ridicule of our wily competitor, who well knows the importance of this acquisition.

The geographical situation of Newfoundland, and limited intercourse with that island, are causes why it is so little known, although its importance to the nation may be seen by a reference to a population of 80 to 100,000, wholly subsisting by supplies drawn from the mother country, to the employment of upwards of 500 vessels, and several thousand seamen annually engaged in the trade, and to the facilities it affords to our West Indian Colonies, and our commerce with Spain, Portugal and Italy.

The inhabitants of Newfoundland have cheerfully acquiesced in the regulations which consistent with our great national policy, have confined, almost exclusively, their trade to the mother country, notwithstanding its obvious prejudice, in many respects, to their own immediate interests. These sacrifices for the benefit of the parent country ought naturally to have entitled them to its protection and support. How far these have been afforded the late convention with America will decide—an arrangement by which the subjects of the United States are permitted to take, and cure fish on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, and export it from thence to the same markets with our own merchants; although it must be obvious to every one but the two British Commissioners, that they are now enabled to do this at much less expense than the subjects of Great Britain.

If such be the policy of our Government towards a most loyal, industrious, and useful portion of its colonial subjects, I would call upon Ministers to do an act of justice to them and to the nation, by ceding at once the island to America for some equivalent, that our fisheries may not be sacrificed by an improvident and unnatural parent, and that the country may at least have some compensation for the inevitable loss of a valuable and most important branch of its commerce.

The limits of a letter do not allow me to go into detail on this interesting subject. I shall, therefore, for the present, satisfy myself with calling the attention of the nation to some of the obvious consequences of this ill-advised treaty, which has furnished our rivals with a most powerful weapon against our maritime superiority, enabled them to under-

sell our merchants in the European fish markets—opened a door to the most alarming contraband traffic, to the pre-judice of the British adventurer, and manifest deterioration of the revenue—paved the way to the emigration of our subjects and evasion of their debts, and laid the foundation of endless jealousies and disputes between individuals of the two nations.

These are some of the fruits of this disgraceful convention, signed in London by two commissioners, without the knowledge of those who were more immediately interested and capable of pointing out its injurious consequences; and by two commissioners from America, alive to the best interests of their country, and with true political sagacity consulting such of their countrymen as were able to assist them in promoting it.

I sincerely trust, for the honor and character of the nation, that when the convention is laid on the table of Parliament, some member whose abilities may do justice to the subject, will call upon Ministers for a justification of their conduct on this extraordinary arrangement.

I am, sir, your obedient serv't,
A BRITISH MERCHANT.

MUNGO PARK.

The death of Mr. Park, the enterprising traveller in the interior of Africa, seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. The following information of that event corroborates in part, the statement given by Amadi Fatoama, who was despatched in quest of Park from the Gambia, some years since; but is at variance with the circumstances attending it. Mr. Bowditch, who conducted a successful mission from Cape Coast Castle to the king of the Ashantees, obtained, while at Coomassie, the summer before last, the following account, during one of his visits to Baba, the chief of the Moors. A Moor, who had just come from Tombuctoo, was sent for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bowditch, and who did not express the surprise that was anticipated on seeing a white man, and accounted for it from having before seen three white men at Boussa. This naturally created a desire of being informed of the particulars, and Baba interpreted to Mr. Bowditch the following relation which the Moor gave; "That some years ago a vessel, with masts, suddenly appeared on the Quolla or Niger, near Boussa, with three white men, and some black. The natives encouraged by these strange men, took off provisions for sale, were well paid, and received presents besides; it seems the vessel had anchored. The next day, perceiving the vessel going on, the natives hurried after her (the Moor protesting, from their anxiety to save her from sunken rocks with which the Quolla abounds;) but the white men mistaking, and thinking they pursued for a bad purpose, deterred them. The vessel soon after struck; the men jumped into the water and tried to swim, but could not for the current, and were drowned. He thought some of their clothes were now at Wanwaw, but he did not believe there were any books or papers."

This story was afterwards repeated to Mr. Bowditch by another Moor, but who was not, like the former, an eye witness of the transaction. An Arabic manuscript was also obtained by this gentleman, which corroborates the fate of Mr. Park and his companion, Lieut. Martyn, and adds that one of the bodies had been found and buried. There is, however, reason to hope that some further information may be obtained. Mr. Hutchinson, who was left as resident agent at Coomassie, learning from Baba the person before mentioned, that a Moor was about to depart for Jenne, sent a letter to two Europeans who resided there, and whom he supposed were some belonging to Park's expedition, as seven of the soldiers are yet unaccounted for, who were in good health when separated from their commander. There are also, it seems, two white men at Tombuctoo, who have been there for several years. The Moors assured Mr. Hutchinson that there was no doubt of the letter reaching its destination, and that gentleman accompanied it with two notices in English and Arabic, offering a reward.

SUMMARY.

AMERICA and ENGLAND.

On the 16th March the ratified convention between the United States and England was laid before the British Parliament. Lord Castlereagh, on presenting it, remarked, that he should only more to have it laid on the table; as a Right Hon. Friend had it in contemplation to bring in a bill upon this topic very shortly. The bill had not been presented on the 21st of March.

FRENCH BUDGET. Paris, March 17. The Minister of finance yesterday laid the Budget before the Chamber of Deputies. With the frankness of a statesman and a patriot, he declared, that the burdens of the state must be onerous for a time, and could only be supported under the hope of alleviation, and that hope was not illusory. After giving the details of several departments of expenses, [the increase of some of which excited much agitation in the Chamber] he concluded by stating, that the credits required by the government for the year 1818, amounting to eight hundred and eighty-nine millions of francs.

BUONAPARTE. It has been remarked, that in all Buonaparte's arrangements for his establishments at Elba and St. Helena, he never made any provision for a Chaplain. It appears he now begins to be more seriously disposed, and that at his request two Ecclesiastics (one an Abbe) have obtained the permission of the Allied Monarchs and the Pope, to repair to St. Helena to form a religious establishment there. It is added, that

Madame Letitia Buonaparte, (mother of Napoleon) has presented a service of Communion Plate, and decorations for the altar, to this establishment.

Germany is called the "land of literature and the arts." By an enumeration lately made there are 8421 students in sixteen of her principal Universities—giving an average of 526 to each university. Germany has a population exceeding thirty millions. Massachusetts has a population of only four-fifths of a million and she numbers more than 600 students in her colleges.

The widow Agasse, proprietor of the Monitor, published at Paris, is engaged to print the speeches of the members of the chamber of deputies for the sum of 6000 francs a year, in a supplement to the above paper.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 15th March, names 15 transports that have taken their departure from England for Cadiz, for the conveyance of troops to South America, on the intended expedition: they are generally burthenous vessels.

Royal Break.—At Brighton, the Prince Regent in a merry mood, determined to sup in the kitchen of his pavilion, which he accordingly did, in company with his servants to their great satisfaction.

Seventy two thousand pounds sterling was appropriated in February last, for the printing of laws, and public proclamations only, for the year 1818. The whole of our public printing executed for the general government, including stationary, does not annually amount to one fourth of this single item. The publication of the Laws of the U. States both in pamphlet and newspaper form, does not cost 20,000 dollars.

The London editors applaud Mr. Clay's speech on the Seminole question, for condemning "the atrocious murder of their countrymen," and have furnished some extracts from it.

A project for monopolising the sale of tobacco, in France, was negatived by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of nine members, by a vote of five to four.

Accommodations in the city of Florence, in Italy, are offered to visitors, by public advertisements in the London papers; by persons residing in that city, to English tourists—By this circumstance we are led to conjecture that the trip is quite fashionable.

R. H. Bonycastle, a captain in the corps of Royal engineers, has just published in London, an account of Spanish America, illustrated by a map representing the comparative altitudes of the lofty mountains in that interesting region.

The contents of the Edinburgh Review, No. LXI. as enumerated in a London advertisement on the 11th March, contains no less than five articles of Travels, &c. in North America, a circumstance that shows the lively interest taken in every thing relating to this country by our transatlantic brethren, and which must materially add to our national importance in the eyes of Europe.

Mr. Hume, during a debate in the House of Commons, on the 19th of March, stated that India yielded a revenue of 17 millions, and that upwards of one-tenth, or 1,578,900 went for the expense of the judicial establishment in that country, and which contained nearly 80 millions of inhabitants.

A London paper of March 23, says, "the Gazette of last night contains a list of 30 bankrupts; some of the houses have been established near a century, which is a melancholy proof of the present state of trade and commerce." The same paper observes, that the stocks have fallen one and a half per cent. in consequence of the news of the cession of the Floridas.

The music employed at a recent election in England cost one of the candidates 16,000 sterling. It is said, by way of explanation, that most of the performers were voters.—Wash. Cit. Gaz.

DOMESTIC.

Frankfort, May 14.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous Public Meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, held on yesterday in pursuance of notice, at the Church in Frankfort, to take into consideration the present state of the country, and devise means to avert impending distresses, Jacob CREECH was appointed Chairman, and Jacob SWIGERT, Secretary. After addresses to the people by Messrs. Adams, Bibb, Pope, and Hardin, the following resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority:

Resolved, That the present scarcity of money, the pressure of the Banks upon those indebted to them, the pressure by creditors for their debts by suits and executions, the difficulty of raising very moderate sums of money even by enormous sacrifices of property, the heavy usury demanded for the use of money beyond what any useful employment and ordinary profit of regular business will justify the borrower in contracting to give, the general embarrassment which seems to encircle the commercial world, which is recoiling on the agricultural and commercial classes, producing a smaller employment in the useful, industrious and sober callings, increasing the want of confidence between traders, employers and employed, is a public calamity which we acknowledge and deplore as hastening to a general suspension of payments, business and employment, and utterly destructive of social order and happiness.

2dly. That these causes combined, threaten to bring suddenly into market at forced sales at public auction, under execution, and at private sale, a very large proportion of the most valuable property of the country, as well the products of our soil and industry exported abroad, as of real and personal property

at home; that the many sales and few bidders without competition, must shift a very large portion of the most valuable property of the country from the many to the few, at the most depreciated prices and ruinous sacrifices, entailing poverty and wretchedness upon the household where industry and honest acquirements once maintained in peace and domestic comfort, the husband, wife, children, relatives, journeyman, apprentice, master and servant, employer and employed, leaving a heart broken dispersed population, or desolated country.

3d. That in a time of such general calamity and dearth of money, neither that even-handed public justice which is always due and never to be overlooked as between creditor and debtor, nor that humane and liberal policy which a government owes to its citizens, nor that self preservation which society owes to itself, requires or ought to permit such ruin and devastation, if a discreet, peaceable remedy can be applied, whereby the just rights of all may be secured and ultimately satisfied, and the general welfare promoted by a merciful forbearance and prudent circumspection and forecast.

4th. That as the banks are the great money holders as well as great creditors, they can also be great and efficient instruments in alleviating the present distress, and mainly contributory in preventing the ruinous sacrifices of credit, of fortune and of business.

5th. That the banks have in a great degree contributed to bring on and aggravate the present distress, by conducting to extravagant importation and consumption of foreign luxuries, and encouraging extravagant speculations by furnishing the means—by collecting specie in large quantities, dealing in credit, money and exchange; giving their own paper as a circulating medium at home; they have made specie more accessible to exporters and foreign dealers in money, by exporting specie for, and in other respects aiding the purposes of foreign money dealers; substituting paper as money at home, they have placed themselves in a situation to be pressed for specie as an article of foreign commerce; those nearest the seaboard pressed by the demands of specie for exportation, press those more remote to supply the deficiency made by exportation. The bank of the United States, the great dealer in foreign exchange and commerce, by itself and its branches, has opened a sluice by which the specie of the western country flows into the general current from the seaboard to the East India and other foreign markets; being first pressed for specie for foreign purposes, in its turn it presses the state banks; a great and rapid reduction of the discounts and notes in circulation becomes necessary proportioned to the loss of specie, and far exceeding in amount the quantity of specie taken off, whereby the banks press upon the people.

6th. That by this action and reaction a sudden reduction of bank paper and money has been produced, not leaving enough to pay discounts and answer the necessary purposes of internal commerce and business, so that now, property is no longer convertible into money.

7th. That as the banks have been so instrumental in bringing on this distressing state of things, that the people have a claim upon the Banks to bear their share of the burthen, that they shall not retire within their shells to view the ruin, themselves are not wholly innocent of; but should afford the means to stay the pressing demands until time, frugality and industry can discharge the debt by instalment.

8th. That the Banks ought immediately to suspend their payments of specie, suspend their calls, and make moderate issues of paper upon good security, to answer the most pressing demands, until the Legislative authority can take the situation of the country into consideration.

9th. That the present alarming and general pressure deserves the serious and quick interposition of the Legislature in such way as the wisdom and intelligence of the state may devise.

10th. That among other measures for the consideration of the people and of the Legislature, it is proposed, that the amount of paper to be issued by the Banks during the suspension of their payments in specie, shall be regulated by law, not to be exceeded, under penalty of forfeiting their charters; prescribing also, the kind of security which individuals shall give to the Banks, and which the Banks shall give to the community, so as to guard against the excessive issue of paper, secure its ultimate redemption without depreciation, and leave the banks, if they should choose so to do, under these conditions, to make such an emission of paper as shall be necessary and proper, (not exceeding the limit) to save the country from the impending catastrophe.

11th. That the attention of the people in the different counties be invited to these subjects, for the purpose of expressing their opinions in similar meetings.

12th. That a committee of seven be appointed to correspond with the people of the other counties in this state, and with such committees as may be appointed by them, receive the communications and answers from similar meetings in other counties, and lay the result before the acting Governor.

13th. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the legislature ought to be convened without delay.

14th. Resolved, that a prudent and rigid economy ought to be observed; the consumption of foreign articles of luxury and manufactures diminished; home manufactures encouraged; the annual expenditures of individuals lessened so

as to enable them by industry and frugality to pay off old arrears without accumulating new debts.

JACOB CREECH, Chm.

Attends.

J. SWIGERT, Sec'y.
The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence in pursuance of the 12th resolution, viz: Geo. Adams, Geo. M. Bibb, John Pope, M. D. Hardin, Wm. Hunter, Jas. Hunter, and Jacob Creech.

THE TIMES.

The pressure of the times is now beginning to be most seriously and dangerously felt. In this city four or five highly respectable and important mercantile houses have stopped payment, and there is reason to fear that the evil may be increased. The rage for speculation has carried them beyond their depth, added to which the extraordinary state of commerce in Europe affords no hope of better prospects. Under such circumstances prudence should dictate to our merchants a cessation of further hazardous enterprises; and by a more judicious application of their means at home, retrieve their past losses.—N. Y. Adv.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The commercial distress of the nation is very great. The banking bubbles are breaking, and will keep us all poorer than they found us. Industry, economy, ought to be the order of the day until the crisis is past. If this distress could open the eyes of the community to the real sources of wealth, and induce them to put down, as soon as they can, the parasite institutions which accumulate it in the hands of a few, whilst they destroy all morality and sound feeling, it would be a great happiness. But the curse seems to be entailed on us. For some time many of us in the towns have been, and we shall continue, slaves to bank directors. Some merchants of high standing are obliged to crouch to these arbiters of credit, upon which all depends. Would to heaven that these parasite institutions were sunk in the lowest depths of the ocean, and their very memory blotted out for ever. It would be a benefit to mankind, even if it threw us a century back in "internal improvements," and reduced us to wooden platters and pewter spoons. It would restore us our honest and glowing sense of independence, if it diminished our wealth. We should assume the port and dignity of men, if we lost some of the trappings of fools. Our possessions would not be so great, but they would be our own. The country is yet only in part tainted. If it were enlightened, we might hope a redeeming spirit would arise out of it, which might save our towns.

The Secretary of the Treasury has lately dispatched his circulars to the west, by which every land office in the United States is authorized to receive payments in such money as is in good credit in the district. We have no objection to urge against this arrangement—on the contrary, we would advise the officers of government to receive pay for the public land in any way, and as soon as they can. But we think the Atlantic states have an equal right to participate in the liberality of government, and to demand that the collectors be instructed to receive payment for duties due the United States, in any money which shall be in good credit in their respective districts.—Petersb. Int.

MR. CALHOUN.

Is the first Secretary of War who has taken the Missouri frontier into the line of the national defence; and the first statesman who has listened to our petition for the incorporation of an American Fur Company. In placing American regiments at the Mandan villages and the Falls of St. Anthony, he has secured our own frontier, and that of the whole north west, from future Indian wars: in projecting the formation of a powerful Fur Company, he has developed a system which, if carried into effect, will transfer the seat of the fur trade from Montreal to St. Louis; will give rise to a war between the American and the British Fur companies in which the latter will be exterminated; and will produce a revolution in the East India trade by which the tea and silk of China, and the gold and silver of eastern Asia will enter the valley of the Mississippi by the direct route of the Columbia and Missouri rivers: a revolution which will make St. Louis the Memphis of the American Nile; which will be followed by commercial consequences equal to those which followed the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; and by moral effects beyond comprehension, as no man can divine the consequences of a close neighborhood and intimate correspondence between America and Asia.—But the incorporation of an American Fur Company is a delicate subject, and requires the guidance of a masters hand to prevent its whole power and influence from going to the British, whose numerous emissaries will be on the watch to monopolize its stock.—St. Lou. Eng.

STEAM BOAT MEMORANDA.

The *Festa* sailed from this place, for Cincinnati, on Saturday last.

The *Perseverance* arrived from Cincinnati, on Saturday.

The *Geo. Madison* sailed from Shippingport, for New Orleans, full freight and passengers, same day.

Launch.—On Saturday last, about half past one o'clock, the superior built steam boat UNITED STATES, capt. Hart, 700 tons burthen, owned by a company, was launched from the ship yard at Jeffersville, opposite this place. She glided into her destined element in perfect safety, and in the most admirable style. On Sunday she passed over the Falls, and

will shortly be towed to New Orleans, for the purpose of receiving her machinery there, which has doubtless arrived from England ere this time. We have been informed that her engine has been made after the model of that which has been placed in the steam frigate lately built at New York, and of the same power; and we are induced to believe that she will prove as useful in the commerce of the western country, as any other vessel on our waters.

The *Maysville* arrived at Shippingport, from New Orleans, on Sunday last.

The *Shelby* arrived at the same place, on Monday last, in nineteen days, from New Orleans, with fifty-one passengers, and landed twenty-one in this place. The *Riflemen* sailed on the 24th ult. for Cumberland. On the 25th, the *St. Louis* for St. Louis. The *James Ross* was receiving cargo, at two and a half cents, and was to have sailed in ten days. The *Rising States*, Cincinnati, and Kentucky, in port. Met the *Napoleon* in the Mississippi, all well. The running time of the *Shelby* was fifteen days five hours, by far the shortest trip ever made. She stopped at ten places on the river to discharge cargo.

The *General Pike* and *Perseverance* sailed for Cincinnati on yesterday, with freight and passengers.

Passage can be obtained every week, from this place to Cincinnati or Maysville, and we trust that the enterprising owners of the boats which ply between this port and those above, will continue to receive the attention and patronage of the public. They have already done much, towards connecting the interests and combining the views of the towns of Maysville Cincinnati, and Louisville, and when the contemplated line of boats, to ply between this place and Wheeling, and that which is intended to ply between this and New Orleans, as a line of mail packets, shall have been put into full operation, the traveller and public at large will be able to appreciate their vast utility and importance. Both of the above named lines will be in operation, we are informed, in the course of the present summer.

The *Ohio* daily expected from New Orleans.—Lou. Pub. Adv.

Married.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, Mr. Jacob Swing, of Lebanon, Ohio, to Miss Emily Postlethwait, daughter of Mr. Joseph Postlethwait, of this town.

In this county on Wednesday evening the 12th inst. Mr. John Grimes, of Fayette, to Miss Rachel Magnum, of Tennessee.

In Cincinnati, Mr. Jacob Platt, of Kentucky, to Mrs. Martha Perry, of that city.

At Newport, Ky. Lt. Charles Ward, of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Catherine T. Lindsay; Lt. W. Brunot, of the 3d Reg. U. S. Infantry, to Miss Ann T. Reville.

In Logan county, Miss Sophronia Ewing, daughter of Gen. Robert Ewing.

In Henderson, on Thursday evening, the 20th ult. Mr. George Lyne, to Miss Martha Hopkins, daughter of Gen. Hopkins, both of the same place.

Died.

In this county, on the 11th inst. Mr. ALFRED CURTIS, after a long and lingering illness. In St. Louis, on the 16th ult. Mr. DAVID LOVE, of Lexington. With this young gentleman we had a partial acquaintance; and we hesitate not to say that his bosom was inhabited by as many amiable qualities as any other person of his age. His acquaintance in this place deeply regret his loss. Those more intimately acquainted with him, speak in the highest possible terms of his merit.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

David A. Sayre,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, on Main-street, next door to the Kentucky Gazette Office,

AN ELATED ASSORTMENT OF PLATED WARE.

Consisting of Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Martingale Hooks, Buckles and Slides; Bridles, and every description of Coach and Gig Harness Mounting. Also, a variety of elegant Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels, with an assortment of Coach Springs and Steps, and Gig Springs, all of the first quality.

He has just received a few doz. MOROCCO SKINS, of the best quality; Also, some elegant HOG and SEAL SKINS, suitable for Saddlers, Horse Whips, Whip Thongs, Silk Lashes, and a general assortment of SADDLERY, which he will sell low for CASH, or a short credit.

He will also keep on hand, a general assortment of Brass And-Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Door Knockers, Bells of all sizes, Still-Cocks, Rivets, and Gun Mounting.—And will receive orders for Casting all kinds of BRASS WORK for Machinery, Clocks, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, May 1819—20th
N. B. Cash paid for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and SILVER.

No. 7, Cheapside.

RECEIVED Yesterday, a replenishment of NEW & FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

CONSISTING OF
Elegant Curb Watch Chains
Seals and Keys
Superb Paste Crosses
Hair Breast Pins
Rich Wound Glass Ear Drops
Real Pearl do.
Amulet do. mounted with Gold
Jett, Paste, Double and Single Collar
Fluted, Beaded, and Plain Gold Finger Rings
Fine and Common Gold Ear Wires &c.
All of which are offered at a very small advance, by the public's humble servant,
JAMES M. PIKE.
May 5—194f

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER
WATCHES.

For sale at Philadelphia prices.
BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.
Lexington, May 10, 1819—20th

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,
which they offer at a very reduced price.
Jan. 1, 1819—1f

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 21.

THE TIMES.

We this day present to our readers the proceedings of a public meeting held at Frankfort on yesterday a week. The subject is of vital importance, and we earnestly recommend its deliberate consideration. Similar assemblies, and similar results, have been had in some other counties.

That there is an excessive pecuniary pressure, existing at this time, none deny. It is general, and extends pretty much over the whole commercial world. Until very recently, however, Europe has not felt it. We are therefore, as it regards the evil among ourselves, to look nearer home for the causes. The want of sales for our produce across the Atlantic cannot have had any serious operation here.

The western country may trace the causes of her embarrassments to the superabundance of banking establishments, heterogeneous in their nature, and possessing different views and interests. But the policy of all is tending to lessen the circulating medium among us. The independent banks, that are founded upon a solid capital, are doing business principally in the way of buying bills; and other operations that do not illicit paper. Those of a different character are afraid to emit notes to any considerable amount, lest their vaults be immediately pressed. By order of the bank of the United States issued during the last autumn, the cashier of the U. States branch at this place was instructed to make a call upon the state bank. This was done—and a temporary suspension of specie payment was the consequence. This latter institution has of course been very cautious in emitting paper since, and it is believed that there is not, at this time, more than 50,000 dollars of her own notes in circulation. Her discounts have been lessened—and partial collections of the debts due made.

The United States bank issues no notes in this country. Her branches in the state are calling in debts. Within the last five months, large quantities of specie have been sent to the eastward. So that no medium is afforded by those establishments. Hence, combined with other causes, the great scarcity of money.

The people of Kentucky, on the most moderate calculation, are indebted ten millions of dollars: There is due to the bank of Kentucky and its branches near 5,000,000. To the two branches of the United States bank near 3,000,000—and to the Independent banks 2,000,000. These are mere bank debts, wholly independent of what our merchants may owe their eastern creditors, which cannot be reasonably estimated at less than 4,000,000 of dollars. How are all these claims to be paid? The answer is easy! Industry and economy must effect the object—a retrenchment of foreign luxuries—and attention to domestic manufactures. But in order to let these have a proper effect, it seems to us that there should be some preparatory policy adopted—something to check, for the moment, the ravages of the evil that already exists in the body politic. Industry and frugality are certain remedies; but so slow in their operation, that the disease would, were it not for the intervention of some immediate relief, become confirmed.

What this relief must be, we are not prepared to say. It is a subject for the consideration of the people at large. Their sentiments should be carried into the legislature by their representatives: and our own impression is, that the convention of the legislature, at an earlier period than usual, would be a wise and judicious measure.

LIST

Of the new Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, at Lexington.

James Morrison,*
Charles Wilkins,
Samuel Trotter,
John Telford,
Alexander Parker,
Robert Wickliffe,†
John S. Snead,
Engelhart Yeiser,
William Leavy,
William H. Blair,
Thomas E. Boswell,
John D. Clifford,
David Castleman.

*The list arrived on Friday night last, and on Saturday morning, on its being presented to Col. Morrison, he immediately resigned the Presidency of the bank, and declined the new appointment of Director.

†A variety of circumstances enable us to affirm, that Mr. Wickliffe will not go into the board. His decline will redound much to his credit.

THE BRANCH BANK.

It will be seen by the foregoing list, that the political character of the directory of this institution is changed. We esteem as neighbors and acquaintances each of the gentlemen appointed. But why others have been superseded, whose claims were of the highest nature, is to many, a mystery. The public mind is justly excited at the change—and whenever occasion requires, we shall develop the manner in which it was effected.

We lament that so useful a bank officer, as was Col. JAMES MORRISON, has been compelled to leave the board of Directors. The compulsion arose from feelings of delicacy which he has not thought proper to disclose. All who know him admire his correctness in business. Mr. CHARLES WILKINS, not without experience, is his successor as president of the U. States branch bank.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Mr. ISLER, who has heretofore been the publisher only of "The Press" at Natchez, has given notice that the editorial duties will

hereafter devolve on him. The *Talent* editor, whoever he was, took a decided course against the conduct of Gen. Jackson in Florida. This appears to have made the paper unpopular, and Mr. Isler declares the course to have been in hostility to his own views. To avert the threats of some of his subscribers, he will now take the other side. Happy disposition! The hard times, it is imagined, declares the great law of necessity; but we "had rather be a dog, and bay the moon" than to have no opinion of our own. Mutability of sentiment often takes place, even on prominent subjects. But the development of new facts ought to be the base of the change.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

It is said Mr. Randolph's health is in a bad state; and that a sea voyage is recommended. The gentleman has been politically sick ever since Mr. Jefferson refused to send him across the Atlantic on an embassy. Perhaps Mr. Monroe can accommodate him next winter—though we know of no foreign court that does not deserve more talents.

In giving place to the production signed "an old Resident," it will not be understood that it contains our sentiments. The columns of the "Gazette" are open for a liberal discussion of the subject.

CUBA.

A report has been going the rounds, that the island of Cuba has been ceded to G. Britain by Spain. We are happy in observing, that there is a total want of confirmation in the last mails.

We understand there was a meeting of some bank committees at Frankfort this week, and that it was determined to persist in specie payments. We suppose this will continue to be the case, until the Legislature interposes its protecting arm.

MISSOURI.

The "St. Louis Enquirer," of April 28, gives two extracts of letters from Virginia members of Congress to their friends in that city. The one is admonitory—telling the people of Missouri, with great justness, that they ought to repel with firmness the attempts of Congress to prescribe to them a Constitution. Our own opinion on that subject is well known. We wholly deny the right of congress to say whether or not any part of Louisiana shall remain, or inhibit slavery in the formation of a government. The able essays of "Hamden" in the "Enquirer" are well worth reading.

The other extract concerns the Delegate from that territory. It mentions in very handsome style, the extraordinary zeal of Mr. Scott in the exercise of his duty. One of the editors of the "Gazette" knows Mr. Scott well. His talents; his inflexible integrity; and his earnest devotion to the good of his constituents, ever since he has been in legislative life, entitle him to unlimited confidence. Perhaps a congressional representative has never appropriated more extra time to the service of his immediate countrymen than has Mr. Scott. Indeed few communities have an abler agent.

JUNIUS—DISCOVERED.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the indefatigable enquirer into the authenticity of *Osian*, in a letter to a friend at Oxford, England, successfully, in our opinion, attempts to prove that the late Doct. WILKINSON is the author of Junius' letters. The comparison of the hand writing of the doctor with the facsimiles of Woodfall and others; his dying declaration that he alone was the author; and a pecuniary indemnity, signed by the proper hand of the Earl of Chatham, for the publication of the political essays of Dr. Wilkison—added to the profound literary and political attainments of that gentleman—his acquaintance with the mistress of Lord Shelburne—and his connexion with Mr. Beauchamp—leave but little room to doubt who the real Junius is. The friends of Sir Philip Francis must feel awkwardly situated.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am an old inhabitant of this state, and have been somewhat acquainted with its political situation, nearly forty years. I was here, when there was comparatively, but a handful of people, surrounded in every direction by the hostile and barbarous savages, and when prospects of peace and safety seemed far distant. But we were then happily united. Every man felt himself interested in the welfare and safety of his neighbor. No sooner was the crack of a gun heard, or the slightest information given, of any enemy being near; than every man was ready with his gun and his tomahawk, to run to his neighbor's relief.

Fellow citizens, we are now invaded; not by a foreign enemy, but by the pressure of the times; by the calls of the banks, and by the sheriffs and constables; more oppressive, than the savage foe even in the time of war. At that time, we had friends at a moments warning; but now we must stand alone. Property is no safety; nothing but what we call money will do; and nothing will command it. It has either fled from our once happy country; or it is sacked up in the vaults of our numerous banks, where the sun nor moon ever shine; and where the unfortunate debtor has no access.

He must be taken by order of the relentless creditor and shut up in prison, until he pays the uttermost farthing, or give up his little hard earned property to be sacrificed, at perhaps one fiftieth part of its real intrinsic value, leave his helpless family to suffer with hunger, cold and nakedness, and finally take the oath of insolvency. Nine tenths of his creditors yet unpaid, he loses all hopes of ever being able to discharge his just debts, and his family ruined. He languishes, takes to drink, and dies a miserable death. This has, and will yet, inevitably be (in many instances) the wretched

debtor's condition, or what is still worse, cover his property with false oaths, and go all his days with a wounded conscience, too intolerable to bear; unless government in some way affords speedy relief. Peace, a little, fellow citizens—think on your own situation, and that of your neighbor, your friend, your brother, and then arise and act with promptitude and firmness. Have more money or none at all. Intirely stop the process of law, or have cash enough to pay your debts. The power is yet in your own hands; you are sovereign; your officers of government are only your servants. Instruct your executive to call the assembly; direct your representatives to review the Virginia law, which saved the people of that state from wretchedness and destruction, under similar circumstances with us, shortly after the revolutionary war. Authorize a replevin, of at least twelve months on the condition, that the property under execution, will not sell for three fourths of its real intrinsic value. Direct the state bank and her branches to stop specie payments, until congress shall prohibit the importation of foreign merchandise; or lay on them such duties as will make them come higher to the purchaser, than the goods manufactured in our own country; especially such as are brought from the East-Indies, for which nothing but silver will answer in payment; and which in a great measure, is the cause of the scarcity of specie. This course, fellow citizens, will enable the directors of the banks to issue more notes; which they may do with safety, and yet remain solvent; taking sufficient security from them to whom they lend their notes. It will enable the farmer to sell his produce—the mechanic his work—the merchant his goods—and the manufacturers of every description will again resume their former prosperity; especially those intended for domestic use; and we shall again become a happy and independent people.

Hesitate not, fellow citizens; the course is plain; to lay still, we are ruined; to make the attempt is but laudable; and if on sufficient trial, you do not succeed, then rise again, in your majesty, and strength, and like a strong man armed, use every exertion in your power to extirpate from the United States, every bank; nor suffer them again to exist;—and then by degrees, (regarding with a watchful eye, like a band of brothers, the situation and interest of both debtor and creditor,) until we again settle down in our former happy and independent state. I again repeat, fellow citizen, arise, call town, county and neighborhood meetings, and in a respectful manner, petition the executive to convene the assembly without delay; and give your representatives such instructions as will insure the adoption by law of the foregoing plan, or such as will in substance contain the same principles, and point to the same end. Regard no opposition, fellow citizens; set your faces, like brass, or steel, against that spirit of pride and self-interest, which will tell you, that the stoppage of specie payments will sink the credit of the state. On the contrary, recollect the trial which was made in the time of the last war, only a few years ago. It had no effect in lessening the credit of the state. It saved her credit, and will again save it, by keeping in our own hands, what specie we now have; otherwise, it will shortly be entirely drained from us, and leave us to sink in disgrace, and many of our most valuable and enterprising citizens ruined.

The United States Bank must pay specie—she may or may not deal in our state notes. It will be better for our merchants to make quick sales, and give a premium on United States notes or drafts, to make their remittances, than to sell their goods at all, as in the present case.

But, fellow citizens, you will probably find some opposition on the part of some of our high fed lawyers; especially those who can swear they are pleased at the calamities we now labor under; that all things must come to a level, and they care not how soon. Some of the clerks, sheriffs, and constables too, may oppose you.* Many of them are your friends in principle, but their interest is against you. The time of your greatest calamity, is the time of their finest harvest. You will probably also find some opposition on the part of some few Independent Money-making men, who know but little of the distresses of their neighbors, and who turn a deaf ear to the calamities of the distressed. The sharper and the shaver, too, who calculate on making fortunes out of property taken from the unfortunate debtor, and the widow and the fatherless; regard them not; they are your enemies, but perhaps in disguise. I will add no more at present. You will seriously think, fellow citizens, on the subject laid before you. It is an important one; and I doubt not you will acquit yourselves like men of feeling; and act the part of free, independent, and enlightened Americans.

I am, fellow citizens, affectionately, and seriously, your obdt. servt.

An Old Resident.

* If our correspondent will turn his attention to the proceedings of Frankfort, he will find that four very distinguished lawyers were in favor of the resolution. We know that all our bar are not opposed to measures of alleviation. Nor does his remark apply to all the clerks—and we presume not to all the sheriffs, &c.—for there are many of these officers who are not wedded to interest by the sacrifice of principle.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New-York, May 3.

The fast sailing ship *Sachem*, Hildard, arrived at this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 10th of March. We have received a file of papers of a late date, and a long letter from a correspondent at that place. From W. G. D. Worthington Esq. late consul at Buenos Ayres, who has arrived in this ship, we have been politely

favoured with an interesting detail of recent occurrences in South America, of which we have only time to notice a part in to-day's paper.

Mr. Worthington left Chili on the 29th of January, and made the journey across the continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in 21 days on horse back, distance computed at 420 leagues.

It was reported the U. S. frigate *Macedonian*, arrived at Valparaiso about the beginning of February.

The President's Message had been received at Buenos Ayres, and some remarks made upon it in the papers.—They seem to attribute the non-recognition of their independence by the U. States to the impression which had been made this side of the tropics, respecting their party dissensions. They expected that their sovereignty would have been acknowledged in consequence of the favourable reports which they anticipated from the commissioners to the Congress; but they did not appear to bear the disappointment in an improper manner.

Chili was by the last accounts freed from the Royalists. Sanchez, who commanded there, after being beaten at Santa Fe, had retired amongst the American Indians. On the 14th Jan. Lord Cochran sailed from Valparaiso with his squadron, consisting of the *Maria Isabel*, (the frigate taken from the Spaniards) the *San Martin*, the *Santero*, and the *Chacabuco*—supposed with the intention of touching at Africa, Calleo, &c., and to capture or burn the shipping at the latter place, as they had on board a large store of rockets, and provisions for four months. It was thought this naval expedition would give life and ascendancy to the patriots in Lima. Capt Wooster, of the *Lautero*, the real hero of the late naval success in Talchuana Bay, had resigned. Lord Cochran was fond of him, and wished him to remain.—His place was filled by Capt. Grise, of the British navy, so that the Marine of Chili is now wholly commanded by Englishmen. The British frigate *Andromache*, which was said to be taking off from Lima about 5,000,000 dollars perhaps bound to Rio Jenerio, it was suspected would be intercepted by Lord Cochran, under the pretence or doctrine that she was violating her neutral charter.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Buenos Ayres, March 2.

The state of this place is truly deplorable—its trade is very much reduced, in consequence of the communication with the interior being cut off by wandering hordes of Indians, well armed and mounted, who traverse the country, driving off the cattle, and committing excesses that shock humanity. All kinds of foreign goods are nominal, and the produce of the country extremely scarce and high. The credit of the government is very much reduced; its paper being at 30 per cent. discount, and daily getting lower. All the regular troops have been withdrawn from this city to act against the *Montoneros*, or Indians, who infest the interior, but they cannot do any thing with them. Being well mounted, they always avoid a regular attack. It is said that the desertions have been very great from the troops sent out from here. The military duty of the city is now performed by the *civicos*, or militia, composed of the native population and the free blacks. A mutiny took place on the 3d ult. in one of the regiments of blacks. It appears they were ordered to assemble without arms, when it was intended to propose to them to join the regular army which was acting against the *Montoneros*. They had a suspicion that some attempt of this kind was to be made, and appeared with arms and ammunition. To prevent a surprise, they had their sentinels stationed at the corners of the neighboring streets. On being harangued by their officers, requesting their consent to march, some few cried out they were willing, but the majority declared they would not "for God nor man," and behaved in a very riotous and insulting manner. They finally dispersed of their own accord, firing their muskets off along the streets, cheering each other, and swearing to defend their equal rights with the whites. Measures were immediately taken by the government to check this mutinous spirit. Strong guards patrolled the streets day and night, to apprehend the blacks of this regiment, and in a short time most of them were lodged in prison.

The U. S. sloop of war *Ontario*, has been to Lima, where she took on board on freight for Rio Janeiro, about a million of dollars—she stopped at Valparaiso on the 27th Dec. but slipped her hawser and put to sea again three days after, apprehending that a search was to be attempted for the specie as Spanish property—it is said Lord Cochran advised it.

Lord Cochran's squadron put to sea suddenly on the 14th Jan. from Valparaiso, in pursuit of two Spanish frigates that they had information had sailed from Lima for Panama—they were also to make a dash at the harbor of Lima. The Chilean and Buenos Ayrean army under San Martin, about 3500 strong, were to embark for the siege of Lima as soon as the fleet returned to transport them. Captain Wooster, who commanded the *O'Higgins* frigate, resigned his commission just previous to the sailing of the fleet. The reason assigned for it is this: Lord Cochran sent on board the frigate an order for her to be ready for sea in four hours, to which Capt. Wooster sent an answer that it was impossible; Cochran immediately repeated his order, adding that the word *impossible* was not in his vocabulary. Upon which Captain Wooster threw up his commission, and the fleet sailed without him.

The ship *Beaver* of New York, which

was restored at Lima in December last, was to come down to Valparaiso for a freight.

The *Curiso* still remains here; she is under Chilean colors, commanded by Capt. Delano, in that service. The *Horatio* continues to wear the American flag not having been transferred in consequence of the inability of the government to pay the amount that is due for her.

Considerable apprehension is entertained here of the coming of the *Cadiz Armada*. Should it come out, Monte Viedo will no doubt be given up by the Portuguese, and then this river can be effectually blockaded. There cannot be a doubt of the ultimate failure of this expedition. Although the people of this country are divided among themselves, and the interior in a state of commotion, yet they would join against any foreign enemy, and so the Spaniards are universally regarded.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. Bradford.

On Saturday next, May 22, at 9 o'clock in the morning,

HOUSE FURNITURE,

PEPPER, Cloth, Kersymere, Cassinett, Gingham, Vestings, Irish Linen, Lace Veils, Cotton Hose, Half Hose, Sewing Cotton, Twist &c. &c. Tea Kettles, Tea Pots, Candelsticks &c. &c.

And at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A valuable Lot of GROUND,

Containing TEN ACRES, adjoining Captain Fowler's Garden.

DAN, BRADFORD, Auc'r.

May 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to me as trustee, by James M'Connell, bearing date 21st day of December, 1818, to secure William Dougherty in the payment of \$604 11 cents with interest and cost on the same, I shall proceed to sell,

On Tuesday the first day of JUNE, 1819,

FOR READY MONEY,

A Likely NEGRO MAN,

In the aforesaid deed of trust, named Phil. The sale will take place on the Public Square, before the court-house door in Lexington, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, on the above day, where more particulars will be made known.

H. VAUGHAN.

May 20, 1819-21*2t.

The Subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of

Grind Stones and Rubbers,

of the best quality, which he offers at a small advance for Cash.

ROBT. A. GATEWOOD.

Lex. May 20, 21-1f.

TO BE SOLD.

On Monday, the 14th of June next,

At 2 o'clock, at the Court-house yard in Lexington, Kentucky,

500 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Azariah Higgins, dec'd, lying in Montgomery county, on the waters of Licking. A credit of three months will be given.

AZARIAH S. HIGGINS, } Ex'rs.

MICAHAI STONE, }
May 20, 1819—21*3t.

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Commission Warehouse,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DOBBIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-2m.

FOR SALE.

ACCORDING to powers in us vested, by the last Legislature, we shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 90 days, by giving well endorsed paper, payable at the Farmers' Bank of Jessamine, the following property, in the town of Nicholasville, of the estate of Reuben Underwood, dec'd viz:

Two Vacant Lots, Nos. 52 & 56;

Two Back Lots, Nos. 1 and 2.

The sale will take place, on the First Day of the next JUNE COURT, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. Persons disposed to purchase, can see the law under which we sell, by referring to the Acts of the last session of the Legislature of this state.

WILL WALKER,

J. H. HANLEY,

THOS. S. SMITH.

Nicholasville, May 18th, 1819—21-3t.

Jesse Bledsoe.

WILL PRACTICE LAW regularly in the Fayette Circuit Court. Good Fees paid, will insure his best exertions.

Paris, May 13th, 1819—21-6t.

Fancy Dying and Scouring.

MRS. MONROE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that she continues the Fancy Dying and Scouring Business in the frame house opposite the Free Masons' Lodge, near Mr. Rankins' Meeting-house—where she will Scour or Dye Coats, Pantalons, Ladies Dresses, Faded Silks, Stockings &c. on the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

Lexington, May 19—21*3t.

NEW SHOES.

C. P. Butler,

Has Just Received from Philadelphia,

3 TRUNKS LADIES KID & MOROCCO

SHOES,

Which with those on hand make his assortment equal to any in the place.

Lex. May 7—19-1f.

To the Citizens of Lexington.

Take Notice,

THAT on Thursday the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the Board of Trustees will hold a meeting at the Court house in Lexington, for the purpose of hearing Appeals, which may be taken by any person or persons who may consider their property overrated by the assessors of the Town, for the present year.

By order of the Board,

Att. H. B. SMITH, Clk.

May 13, 1819—21-2t.

Annual Meeting.

THE BAPTIST MISSION SOCIETY of Kentucky, agreeably to a previous adjournment, met in Frankfort on the 2d Saturday in May; but from the scarcity of members, it was deemed most expedient to adjourn, and meet again on the 31st day of the present month, at the house of Col. R. M. Johnson in Scott county; at which place and time the young Indians will undergo an examination. The officers of the board will also be chosen for the next year. It is most earnestly requested, that those who compose the Society will not be backward in attending.

THO. HENDERSON, Cor. Sec.

May 14, 1819—21-2t.

CASH FOR CORN.

The subscriber wishes to purchase

100 Barrels of CORN,

FOR which he will pay Cash, in such notes as are received on deposit in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington.

LUKE USHER.

Lexington, May 14, 1819—20-3t 1f.

Sixty five Stall Fed

BEEVES,

E. WARFIELD.

For Sale. Apply to

May 7—19-3t.

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

BENJ. LOTSPICHL.

May 4th, 1819—19f.

Rich Jewelry, Silver-Work,

Watches &c.

S. BRADFORD,

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has just opened (opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank) an elegant assortment of

Rich Jewelry,

CONSISTING OF

Fine Pearl, Paste, Jet and Emerald Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gold, Amulet and Jet Necklaces, Toilette Boxes and Ridelices, of superior quality to any former importations.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine and Common Gold Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys. Gentlemen's Steel do do.

Also, in Elegant Assortment of

Silver Watches, Gilt Salt-Stands, &c.

SILVER WORK.

Of every description, Manufactured on the shortest notice, and warranted not inferior to any heretofore made in the western country.

Orders from a distance, for any description of Silver Work, punctually attended to. The highest price in Cash given for OLD SILVER. Lexington, April 30—181f.

SPRING GOODS.

Holderman, Pearson & Co.

ARE just receiving a handsome supply of FASHIONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on liberal conditions.

Consisting in part of

Fancy Muslins, Shoes, Kid, Prunelle & Morocco, Insertion ditto, Superfine Blue & Black CLOTHS, Canton Crapes, Do. CASIMERS, ya



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LINES.

Written on reading the account of a slave who threw himself into the river, in the neighborhood of Natchez, in preference to being sold as a beast, at New Orleans.—His mind was free although his body bound.

NEAR where the Mississippi rolls
Her dark and turbid wave,
I saw some monsters, without souls
Unbind a NEGRO SLAVE!
Wounded with lashes! stung with woes,
To hear'n he poured his sighs,
And fervent pray'd that fate might close,
His burning tortures in repose,
And seal in death his eyes.

When in the tempest of his grief,
And heart-consuming pain,
His lonely hut, for kind relief,
He sought, but sought in vain.
He thought of his fond, his tender wife,
And all his children dear,
(Though slaves) still gave a joy to life,
And sooth'd the pangs of slaving's strife,
Now fore'd the scalding tear.

And one of this remorseless crew
Heard the poor slave bewail
And saw him wipe the briny dew,
As nature 'gan to fail!
He saw him steal along the shore,
His steps were mark'd with blood!
Oh! God, he cried, my woes are o'er,
Wife, children, friends, I see no more,
Then sunk into the flood!

KENTUCKY BARD.

A POEM, WITH NOTES.

We have just received the following verses from a subscriber. It is seldom that we have met with so honest a poet, and one so true to nature. It must be confessed that he writes with great propriety and feeling, on a very interesting subject. The prosaic part, though not quite so smooth as the rhymes, is unquestionably a sensible an-notation.

To the Editors of the Nat. Register.

SPRING'S odorous flowers, and summer's
thriving fields,
Autumn's rich fruits, and winter's bitter
blast,
All that a year, of pain or pleasure, yields,
Has been experienced—for a year has past—
Since my subscription I remitted last,
The printer's honest claim to liquidate.
Lest he by creditors should be harass'd,
And curse, in angry mood, his hapless fate:
For that not brings relief, that brings relief too late.

Spread o'er a country of a vast extent,
The printers claims are numerous, though small;
And oft with heavy heart does he lament
The small effect of his most pressing call.
How many worthy are thus doom'd to fall,
Lingering victims of unjust delay;
Who in the case embark'd their little all,
And now behold, with pain, from day to day,
The little that they have, glide like a stream away.

My small remittance now again I send,
A compensation for the useful sheet;
A sheet, where politics and science blend,
And form a journal of the times complete;
A sheet with entertainment so replete,
That every epicure his dish may choose;
For here the grave and gay in concert meet,
And ever and anon the modest muse
Blends her soft note—here pores philosophy
abstruse.

While I, at home, with satisfaction scan
His sage prognostics, his essays peruse,
Shall I forget the labors of the man,
Whose skill selects for me this mass of news?
Shall I his confidence so far abuse,
As to withhold the pittance justly due?
Shall I to him his legal right refuse,
And hear him still in vain for justice sue,
That he with lightest heart his journey may
pursue?

No! far from me be such a callous heart,
That would withhold so small a recompense,
When, though so small, it might relief impart,
And give me lustre to some excellence:
Might check the creditor's cold insolence,
Whose bold advances, whose address severe,
Might well alarm the printer's indigence;
Restraining him in his laudable career,
And e'en prove fatal to the National Register!

A wretched lay!
I hear you say;
Why, that I don't dispute—
Did you not see
A crooked tree
Produce delicious fruit?
Then take the fruit,
If it will suit—
Apply it as you please;
Its proper use
May e'en produce
A momentary ease.

March 6, 1819.

GENTLEMEN—
Enclosed you will receive five dollars, on the Bank of Georgetown, (which I presume is good, as it passes current here,) as my subscription to the National Register, till the first of March, 1820.

Eagle Powder Mills,
31 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON,
ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,
William Roman & Tiford, Trotter & Co.
UNDER THE FIRM OF
Roman, Trotter & Co.
Manufacture GUN-POWDER,
Which they will warrant of equal quality to
any made in the United States.
Orders will be punctually attended to, and
forwarded.
ROMAN, TROTTER & Co.
Lexington, K. May 5, 1819-19f
The above to be published in the *Fredonian*,
Chillicothe, the *Inquirer*, *Cincinnati*, and the
Public Advertiser, *Louisville*; the *Sun*, *Vincennes*;
the *Clarion*, *Nashville*; the *Enquirer*, *St. Louis*;
the *Eagle*, *Mayfield*, two months, and their bills
to be forwarded to
It. T. & Co.

Superb Pearl Ornaments,
CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Head Ornaments, Lockets, Brooches
and Breast-Pins, just received by
JAMES M. PIKE,
No. 7, CHEAPSIDE.

WHICH for richness and elegance, never
have been equalled by any former im-
portations; the ladies are respectfully invited
to call and examine them.

Lex. April 9th-14f

CINCINNATI PORTER.
JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs.
Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of
Very Superior Porter,
WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on
my usual moderate terms, and shall re-
ceive from time to time an additional supply.
W. CONNELL.

April 9, 1819-14f
N. B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent
from the country, will be strictly attended to
after the first of May.

Seebree & Johnsons,
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep
on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-
sale, an assortment of
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, HANKERS,
CASSINETS, HARKENBARE,
SATINETTS, NAILS of every de-
scription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,
and WRAPPING PAPER.
Orders from any part of the country will be
promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-14f

New & Cheap Goods,
OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.
THE subscribers have just opened an "ele-
gant and complete assortment of"
MERCHANDIZE,
which they will sell at their usual reduced prices,
for cash. A few of the articles of which
the stock consists, are
Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad
cloths
Do do do do do do de lisse do
Spotted ratiens, casimeres, flannels and Salis-
bury flannels
Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown,
plain and twilled bombazettes
Rose and point blankets
Irish linens and sheetings
Steam loom and cambric shirtings
Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every de-
scription of fancy articles
An extensive variety of black and colored
morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and
Boots for gentlemen
Together with an entire assortment of Li-
verpool ware.

GEO. TROTTER & SON.

Jan. 15-14f

Just Received,
20 BOXES of REAL MUSCATEL RA-
SLINS, in fine order.
ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL.
Lex. April 23-17
HARD-WARE,
TO the amount of about \$10,000, well se-
lected, for sale on a credit of 12 months,
at a low advance, by
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Main street, Lexington.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-14f

NEW GOODS.
Arcambal & Nouvel,
Main street, fronting the Old Market Place,
HAVE just received their full supply, con-
sisting of London superfine and common
Cloths and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duff
Blankets; Flannels, Coatings, Satinets, Stock-
ingnet, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and
Drawers, Swandown and Toilette Vesting;
Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambric shir-
tings; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Dispers;
Peltise Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings;
Bombazettes, Salisbury Flannels, Domestic
Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo
Shawls; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs;
Merino net Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and
common Morocco Shoes, black and colored
Prunelle ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred
Gloves, &c. &c.
A large assortment of **DELF-WARE,**
HARD-WARE, GROCERIES and PAPER
HANGINGS.
Also,
3 qr. casks 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
2 do. do. L. P. Madeira Wine.
Lex. Dec. 25, 1818-14f

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.
(In the Corner House near the Public Square,
formerly occupied by W. Essex.)
HAVE on hand, a large assortment of MER-
CHANDIZE, consisting of all the vari-
ous articles of the latest fashions in the
DRY GOODS LINE,
GROCERIES, of the best quality,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S
WARE.
Also, best manufactured
PITTSBURGH NAILS,
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
All of which will be sold on the best terms.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-14f

Notice.
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's
Rope Walk for a term of years, with the
intention of carrying on the
Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give
the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered
at said Walk, where **BALE ROPE, CA-**
BLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descrip-
tions, may be had on the shortest notice, war-
ranted of equal quality to any manufactured in
the United States. They wish to purchase a
quantity of TARR.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-14f

Hope Powder Mills,
One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford
Road.
JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,
HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with
SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of
manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the
firm of
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-
Powder, equal to any made in the United States
and will sell on as good terms.
All orders will be strictly attended to, and
they will continue to give the highest price
for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos-
well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at
their Mills.
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Jan. 1, 1819-14f

House to Rent.
TO Rent or Lease for a term of years, a two
story House, two doors below the Gazette
Office, at present occupied by James M. Pike.
Possession can be given the 12th March.
For further particulars, apply to
M. FISHEL.
February 26th, 1819-14f

HEMP.
THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,
Given for Hemp,
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the
property of JAMES KERR, de'd on Water-
street.
HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819-14f

A Runaway in Jail.
WAS committed to my custody on the 19th
inst. a runaway, a NEGRO MAN
called LEWIS, of the following description:
he is near 30 years old, nice made, about 5
feet 10; his colour is that of a dark mulatto,
round, full, smooth face, with whiskers, long
broad, sharp nose, a lively eye and small eye-
brows, low forehead and short negro hair, has
an agreeable voice, speaks quick, and intelli-
gent; has a brown surtout, grey linsey coat
and overalls, one black satten and two striped
swandown vests, a white fur hat, and good
shoes, and is a shoe-maker.
He says that he belongs to the estate of Da-
vid Bates, de'd in Davidson county, Tennes-
see; that he was hired to Robert Johnston, a
black five miles south from Nashville, from
whom he ran away on the 14th inst. with a
white man by the name of Robert Black, (with
whom he was apprehended in Lexington.)
The Negro claims two Mares of the fol-
lowing description: one is a BAY, 14 hands high,
4 years old, a white curl on each fore leg, shod
before; the other a SOBBLE, 9 or 10 years
old, same height of the bay, with a star and
some white specks in her face and on her near
jaw, no shoes on; they are at Ken's stable.
A letter has been directed to Mr. Johnston;
but the uncertainty of the Negro's statements,
renders this advertisement necessary.
N. PRENTISS, Junior F. C.
Lexington, April 30, 1819-15-3

N. B. It is possible that the printers at Nash-
ville might oblige their friend, by giving the
above one or two insertions.

Select Female Academy.

EDWARD CASSIDY
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will
open the above institution on Monday the 26th
inst. in the house, corner of Main and Upper
streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Es-
sex, for the reception of Young Ladies, (the
number to be limited to 30) in the following
branches, viz:

Reading, on Walker's principles,
Arithmetic, Penmanship,
Geography, ancient &
modern,
Chronology,
History,
Rhetoric,
Poetry,
Composition,
English Grammar, em-
bracing punctuation,
Astronomy,
Stereography, and
Use of the Globes.

Terms, \$50 PER ANNUM, or \$25 PER SESSION.
E. C. forbears to speak of his own abilities
as a teacher, or to recommend himself to the
public through the medium of an advertise-
ment, but hopes his experience and success as
a female tutor, will insure him the patronage
of an enlightened public. The object of this
institution will be, to give the solid endow-
ments of a useful education, and not to instil
other principles than those of morality, and
what the influence of a benign religion incul-
cates.
Lexington, April 21st, 1819-17-14f

Land For Sale.
THE Subscriber will sell a Section of first
rate land, lying near New Lexington, in the
state of Indiana. There are several small
improvements on the tract, and a fine fresh
creek runs through it.—There are also several
first rate springs. Hence it is most admi-
rably calculated for both farming and raising of
stock.
Also, a quarter section of the same quality
of land without improvement, lying still near-
er to the said town.
Also, a quarter section lying between Ripley
Court House and the town of Madison,
Indiana.
The foregoing tracts will be sold on a credit
of two years, the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond and approved security. On the
first mentioned tract there is a good improve-
ment and a first rate spring.
Enquire of the Subscriber, living in Lex-
ington, Ky. or of Henry Thornton Esq. of
Madison, Indiana.
SAMUEL MAXWELL.
March 26, -13-8f

By the President of the U. States.
WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed
on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An
act to provide for the ascertaining and survey-
ing of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty
with the Creek Indians, and for other pur-
poses," the President of the United States is
authorized to cause the lands acquired by the
said treaty to be offered for sale, when sur-
veyed.
Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of
the United States, do hereby declare and make
known, that public sales for the disposal (ac-
cording to law) of certain lands in the terri-
tory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in
said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the
sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in
ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 11, 12, 13 and 14,
in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2,
east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and
13, in range 4 east.
On the first Monday in September, for the
sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21,
in ranges 4 and 5, west.
On the first Monday in November, for the
sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and
7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and
11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range
10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11,
west.
On the first Monday in January 1820, for the
sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in
ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,
in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range
16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.
And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the
said territory, on the first Monday in August
next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
14 and 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10, 11
and 12, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in range 10
and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting
such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved
according to law, for the use of schools and
for other purposes. Each sale shall continue
open for two weeks and no longer, and shall
commence with the lowest number of section,
township and range, and proceed in regular
numerical order.
Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-
ington, this 20th day of March, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
(*) Printers of Newspapers who are author-
ized to publish the laws of the United States,
will insert the above once a week till the 1st
of January next. 17-37f

House to Rent.
TO Rent or Lease for a term of years, a two
story House, two doors below the Gazette
Office, at present occupied by James M. Pike.
Possession can be given the 12th March.
For further particulars, apply to
M. FISHEL.
February 26th, 1819-14f

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Given for Hemp,
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the
property of JAMES KERR, de'd on Water-
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HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819-14f

A Runaway in Jail.
WAS committed to my custody on the 19th
inst. a runaway, a NEGRO MAN
called LEWIS, of the following description:
he is near 30 years old, nice made, about 5
feet 10; his colour is that of a dark mulatto,
round, full, smooth face, with whiskers, long
broad, sharp nose, a lively eye and small eye-
brows, low forehead and short negro hair, has
an agreeable voice, speaks quick, and intelli-
gent; has a brown surtout, grey linsey coat
and overalls, one black satten and two striped
swandown vests, a white fur hat, and good
shoes, and is a shoe-maker.
He says that he belongs to the estate of Da-
vid Bates, de'd in Davidson county, Tennes-
see; that he was hired to Robert Johnston, a
black five miles south from Nashville, from
whom he ran away on the 14th inst. with a
white man by the name of Robert Black, (with
whom he was apprehended in Lexington.)
The Negro claims two Mares of the fol-
lowing description: one is a BAY, 14 hands high,
4 years old, a white curl on each fore leg, shod
before; the other a SOBBLE, 9 or 10 years
old, same height of the bay, with a star and
some white specks in her face and on her near
jaw, no shoes on; they are at Ken's stable.
A letter has been directed to Mr. Johnston;
but the uncertainty of the Negro's statements,
renders this advertisement necessary.
N. PRENTISS, Junior F. C.
Lexington, April 30, 1819-15-3

N. B. It is possible that the printers at Nash-
ville might oblige their friend, by giving the
above one or two insertions.

McQuie's Tobacco.

HAVING been fully apprised that Tobacco
of very inferior quality, not manufactured
by us, has frequently been sold under our
name, thereby tending to the injury of the re-
putation of our own manufacture.—We, there-
fore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it
known that we have resolved effectually to
warrant the quality of all the manufactured
Tobacco which we put into market; and as
we do positively hold ourselves responsible
for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of
course, have none sold (if we regard our inter-
est) which is not good—as we trust, that from
a fair and candid comparison, it will be found
equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in
the United States.
J. & W. MCQUIE.
May 26, 1818—[Jan. 1, 1819-14f]

State of Kentucky.
FAYETTE CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
William Ellis—Complainant,
Against
John Gosney, William Gosney, Prichard Gos-
ney, James Gosney, Asa Chapman and Sally,
his wife, Asa Lion and Nancy his wife, Field-
ing Gosney and Willis Ashby and Polly his
wife heirs of William Gosney deceased.—De-
fendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant aforesaid
by his counsel and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the Court that the said Defend-
ant Fielding Gosney is not an inhabitant of
this Commonwealth, and he having failed to
enter his appearance herein agreeably to law
and the rules of this Court. On the motion
of the said complainant by his counsel, it is
ordered that unless the said Defendant, Field-
ing Gosney do appear here on or before the
tenth day of next June Term and answer
the complainant's bill, the same will be taken
for confessed against him, and it is further
ordered that a copy of this order be inserted
in some authorized News Paper published in
this state for two months successively.
A copy att.
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.
March, 26,—13-8f

State of Kentucky.
MADISON CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
Green Clay, Complainant,
Against
Henry Laughlin's heirs &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, and with leave of the court, filed and
swore to his bill of reviever herein.—And it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the
defendants Robert Lackey, William Douglass,
and the unknown heirs of Isabella Douglass
his wife, Henry Laughlin, Charles Laughlin,
John Henderson, Joseph Clay, Matthew Clay,
Amanda Clay, Bryant Oneal, Robert Carnes,
Henry Carnes, Alexander Carnes, Ralph Car-
nes, John Carnes, Robert Walkup, and Polly
his wife, are no inhabitants of this common-
wealth, they having failed to enter their
appearance herein and file their answers to
the complainant's bill agreeably to law and
the rules of this court: motion of the com-
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered that un-
less said nonresidents, enter their appearance
herein, and file their answers to the complain-
ant's bill, on or before the first day of our next
June term, the same will be taken as confessed
against them. And it is further ordered, that
a copy of this order be inserted in some au-
thorized newspaper printed in this state for two
months successively.
A Copy. Test. **DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.**
April 2-14-9f

State of Kentucky.
MADISON CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
Green Clay, Complainant,
Against
Samuel Estill, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, that the defendant Charles Lee, is no
inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he
having failed to enter his appearance herein
agreeably to law and the rules of this court:
On motion of the complainant by his counsel,
it is ordered, that unless the said Charles Lee,
do on or before the first day of our next June
term of this court, enter his appearance here-
in and file his answer to the complainant's bill,
that the same will be taken for confessed a-
gainst him. And it is further ordered, that a
copy of this order be inserted in some author-
ized newspaper printed in this state for two
months successively.
A Copy. Test. **DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.**
April 2-14-9f

State of Kentucky.
MADISON CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
Robert Lackey, Complainant,
Against
Henry Laughlin's heirs, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, and with leave of the court, filed and
swore to his bill of reviever herein.—And ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the
defendants Robert Walkup, and the unknown
heirs of Isabella Douglass, are not inhabitants
of this commonwealth, they having failed to
file their answers herein to the complainant's
bill, agreeably to law and the rules of this
court, it is ordered that unless said absent
defendants do appear here on or before the
first day of our next June term, and file their
answers herein, that the same will be taken as
confessed against them. And it is further or-
dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper for two months
successively.
A Copy. Test. **DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.**
April 2-14-9f

State of Kentucky.
MADISON CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
Robert Lackey, Complainant,
Against
Henry Laughlin's heirs, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, and with leave of the court, filed and
swore to his bill of reviever herein.—And ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the
defendants Robert Walkup, and the unknown
heirs of Isabella Douglass, are not inhabitants
of this commonwealth, they having failed to
file their answers herein to the complainant's
bill, agreeably to law and the rules of this
court, it is ordered that unless said absent
defendants do appear here on or before the
first day of our next June term, and file their
answers herein, that the same will be taken as
confessed against them. And it is further or-
dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
some authorized newspaper for two months
successively.
A Copy. Test. **DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.**
April 2-14-9f

State of Kentucky.
MADISON CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
Green Clay, Complainant,
Against
Richard Gentry &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by his coun-
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, that the defendants, John Mitchell,
Margaret Mitchell, his wife, late Marg-
aret Gass, James Harris and Susannah Harris
his wife, late Susannah Gass, heirs of David
Gass, de'd, and Andrew Crockett, are not in-
habitants of this commonwealth; and they
having failed to enter their appearance here-
in agreeably to law and the rules of this court,
on motion of the complainant by his attorney,
it is ordered, that unless said non-residents do
appear here on or before the first day of our
next June term of this court, and file their
answers to the complainant's bill, that the same
will be taken for confessed against them: and
it is further ordered, that a copy of this or-
der be inserted in some authorized newspa-
per printed in this state for two months suc-
cessively. A copy. Teste,
April 2-14-9f **DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.**

An Apprentice Wanted.
A YOUNG MAN who is a good Eng-
lish scholar, would be taken to learn the
Art of Printing.
Enquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Done at the Gazette Office.

United States of America,

Seventh Circuit Court, } sct.
Kentucky District. }
November Term, 1818.
Alexander Crumston & Co.—compls.
against
John P. Schatzell, &c.—defis.

IN CHANCERY.
I, JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh
Circuit Court of the United States in and
for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify
that the order of injunction awarded herein,
restraining the defendant Schatzell from dis-
posing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schat-
zell & Co. was at the present term rescinded,
and that the said John P. Schatzell has been
invested with power and authority to receive
and collect all money due to the said firm of
J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell,
and to settle and adjust all accounts which re-
late to the partnership.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
subscribed my name, and affixed the
L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of
December 1818, and of the Independ-
ence of the United States the 43d.
JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or
the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are
requested to make immediate payment to the
subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive
the same. Those to whom said firms stand
indebted will also please to apply to him for
settlement.
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-14f

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louis-
ville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Or-
leans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette,
New York Mercantile Advertiser, Belf's Phi-
ladelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle,
are requested to insert the above advertise-
ment three times and forward their accounts to
the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

Thomas Essex & Co.
BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and
the public that they have removed their
establishment next door to the store now oc-
cupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co.
opposite the court house, on Main street,
where they will constantly keep on hand—
Blank Books, of every description. Banks,
Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied
with every thing in their line, on the best
terms and on the shortest notice. They have
now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrap-
ping Paper, School Books, &c.
N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recom-
mended, will meet with liberal wages and con-
stant employ by applying as above.
March 19-12f

For Sale or to Rent,
A COTTON FACTORY,
Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines,
WITH every necessary appurtenance, all
in good order and ready for immediate
business. This property is fitted up in a good
brick house, located in a valuable and con-
venient part of the town, and will be sold sepa-
rately or with the house to suit the purchaser.
Terms liberal, both as to price and time of
payment; and we believe, that we can assert
without presumption, that no place in Ken-
tucky would better support an establishment
of its size than Versailles, where there is a
regular and increasing demand for Cotton
Yarns. Apply to
R. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5-14f

Notice.
MESSRS. Robert Lackey, William Doug-
lass and the unknown heirs of Isabella
Douglass his wife, Henry Laughlin, Charles
Laughlin, John Henderson, Polley Laughlin,
John Henderson and Polley his wife, Joseph